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The War

ADDRESS BY THE FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN¹

[Released to the press July 4]

Throughout my life one of the verses in the Bible that has most appealed to me is that magnificent passage, "They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep." From earliest youth I have found endless inspiration in walking the docks, in watching the building of the great vessels that one day would carry their cargoes overseas, and in the drama of their sailing and return. The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts; the romantic vision of distant lands and ports was always vivid in my imagination; but even today, after a lifetime of wanderings in those distant places which had stirred the dreams of childhood, the same old thrill comes back to me in standing here in this historic port of New Bedford, the scene of great days and great events in the maritime life of our country.

Today that life moves at maximum intensity. The scene is no longer a romantic one. It is a stern picture of the all-out effort of an embattled and grimly determined nation to sweep the enemy from the seven seas; to send to our boys on many far-flung fronts the sinews of war that will enable them to protect our people and our land from the well-known hideous cruelties of our antagonists; to safeguard our freedoms and our way of life; to cut out for all time to come the ravaging cancer of aggressive militarism that seeks to blot out our democracy

and to overrun the world. God help us if those enemies should ever come within effective bombing range, should ever gain a foothold on our beloved soil.

To you, the men and women of New Bedford, workers and managers, private and official participants alike, whatever be your stations in the tremendous undertaking to which we, the free people of a free country, have irrevocably set our hand, I say this word of congratulation and exhortation: congratulation that you are given the opportunity to play *your* essential part in the united effort; exhortation to play that part to the very limit of your several capacities. I cannot imagine any man, woman, or child in our great land who would not be miserable if he felt that he was not pulling his full weight in the boat. It doesn't matter how inconspicuous may be the nature of our individual task—the riveter in the shipyard, the clerk in the office; the electrician, the carpenter, the girl who types or files the papers; the messenger, the manager, the president of the company; and yes, let us add, the erstwhile diplomat who talks about what he knows on the basis of long and active experience—there is but one criterion to guide us, the confident knowledge that each of us is functioning to the maximum of his individual capacity in the circumstances in which he finds himself. Nothing less than maximum is enough if our consciences are to be clear.

The other day a group of visitors were walking through a hospital which had just received some of our wounded soldiers from Tunisia. One of them had no legs. The visitors were

¹ Delivered by the Honorable Joseph C. Grew, who is now Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, at a Fourth of July rally at New Bedford, Mass.

embarrassed, but a man jumped into the breach. "How'd you lose 'em, Buddy?" The soldier looked up, studied the visitor for a moment, and then said, "Lose what?" "Your legs; how'd you lose your legs?" The wounded man remained silent for a moment, thinking, and then he replied, almost as if talking to himself, "I didn't lose them; I exchanged them for a clear conscience."

I am profoundly glad, my friends, to come to New Bedford on this great day. It would thrill me at any time to come again to this scene of some of the happiest days of my own youth, but to come on the Fourth of July is genuinely inspiring. For this is the day on which we recharge the storage batteries of our patriotism, our love of country, the outstanding day on which we stop to think what our country has given us and what we in turn owe to our United States. Perhaps I, who have lived long years in totalitarian lands, with their regimentation, their secret police and spies, their control over the actions and over the very thoughts of the individual, am in an especially favorable position to assess the true value of our free democracy, the blessings of our national heritage. Profound gratitude for those blessings wells up in me today. But democracy is not a one-way street. We receive, we must give; and in time of war the emphasis must inevitably rest not upon values received but upon service rendered. Today our flag takes on an added sanctity. I feel moved to stand before it in full measure of reverence and affection and to pour out to it even the inadequate expressions that come to my lips, words of simple gratitude and pledges of future effort to guard it against anything that might sully its purity or that might impair those blessings of our national life for which it stands—pledges of service to our nation.

Can any American feel otherwise? Can any American be willing to receive and not to give his maximum? On this Independence Day let us each take stock of the degree of his effort in this war; let us each, no matter what the character of his individual work, remember

that soldier who had exchanged his legs for a clear conscience; and let us each ask himself: "Is my own conscience clear?"

And now a word about our enemy Japan. I know that enemy well as one should come to know any people well among whom one has lived for 10 long and trying years. Not many of our people really understand that enemy. There is still abroad in our country all too much fallacious thinking to the effect that once we get around to it we shall have little difficulty in conquering Japan. Some of our people do not seem to realize that we have steadily, intensively, and progressively been "getting around" to that task ever since Pearl Harbor as a few outstanding incidents such as those that have happened in the Coral Sea, at Midway Island, at Guadalcanal, at New Guinea, and at Attu have brilliantly attested. Today we are sending to the Asiatic theater every instrument of war that the traffic will stand, and the traffic itself is steadily increasing. Those who have said and who sometimes still say, "When we're through with Hitler we'll mop up the Japs" seem to have little comprehension of the magnitude of the task we face. It is true that we are fighting a global war, a war waged in many theaters and on many fronts. No theater, no front, is being neglected, and every success of our arms, the arms of the United Nations, in Russia or Africa, in Germany or the Near East, spells a success in the Pacific Ocean theater, and vice versa. I have high hopes that even though we still have a long way to go and a hard road ahead before we shall bring Germany and Italy to the unconditional surrender which is the irrevocable objective of our effort, the tide of war, now flowing in our favor, will never ebb. But even when we can turn our entire attention to Japan, let us not for a moment think that we can regard with complacency the problem of defeating that enemy.

Let me try to paint the picture briefly. First, the Japanese, as we have seen, are fanatical,

last-ditch fighters. Surrender or capture is to them the depth of ignominious disgrace to themselves, their families, and their ancestors. We have seen how on Attu, even after the Japanese officers and the main force were wiped out, individual soldiers still fought from their fox-holes in the mountains. For all I know, some of them are still fighting there. Their courage, stamina, discipline, and the drastic and Spartan character of their training until they have been brought to a knife-edge of war efficiency are marked in high degree. Today the Japanese occupy tremendous areas throughout East Asia and in the islands of the Pacific—areas which contain every raw material needed by any country for national power—and they control some 300 million native inhabitants in those areas whom we know, by experience, they will use as forced labor to develop those raw materials. In the ports that they have taken there exist great potentialities for additional shipbuilding facilities. The industrial plants everywhere in those regions they will have put in first-rate working order—for the Japanese are tremendously industrious, thorough, pertinacious, and scientifically expert. No grass will have grown under their feet, for they will undoubtedly have aimed from the start to make those areas so far as possible self-sustaining and independent of shipping facilities to and from the homeland. Their shipping is vulnerable and will become increasingly so as time goes on. Eventually, if we have not reached that point already, we shall sink their ships faster than they can build. They know this, and they will therefore prepare for the day when they can no longer depend on ships for maintenance of their supplies.

Where does this thought lead? Mind you, I do not wish to overstate the case. It leads to the conviction that even after we have put Tokyo and the Japanese Government out of action, whether by bombing or invasion of the homeland or both, those fanatical, last-ditch fighters will continue to fight wherever they may be—in the Philippines and China, Hong Kong and Formosa, Singapore, the Malay

Peninsula, Thailand, Indochina, Burma, the Dutch East Indies; and in the many islands to the south and east. Remember, surrender is to them the depth of disgrace.

There's the problem. It isn't going to be so easy "to mop up the Japs". And there is no sense in thinking it will be. Complacency in war is always dangerous. That is what I have been trying to tell our people ever since I returned from Japan last August, nearly a year ago. And I have been telling them that there must be no half-way measures in solving that problem, no temporizing, no compromise, no half-baked peace. We can never relax in safety and security in our own country until that cancer of Japanese aggressive militarism, which has spread over most of East Asia—and which if left alone would assuredly some day spread over into our hemisphere—has been utterly destroyed, cut out to the last cell, and rendered powerless ever to reproduce itself in future. To most of our people the overweening ambition and megalomania of those Japanese military leaders are incomprehensible. Those leaders have long planned and built against the day when, having developed the immense potentialities of power now at their command, they would come over and attack these United States. When Admiral Yamamoto said in public before he was recently killed that the peace after this war will be dictated in the White House in Washington, he was speaking in grim seriousness. And only a few days ago another of his breed repeated the same thought.

Well, we are not going to leave that cancer alone. We are not, thank heaven, leaving it alone today. But we have a long, difficult task ahead, beset, I fear, with much blood and sweat and tears. Once the American people fully comprehend the magnitude of this task they will see it through with their traditional grit and determination. All of this adds up to three simple "musts": We must not relax; we must continually intensify our effort in this war; and our effort must depend not alone upon our boys at the front but upon *every one of us* throughout our mighty land.

THE TASK OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION IN EUROPE AND ASIA**Address by Francis B. Sayre¹**

[Released to the press July 8]

I greatly appreciate this opportunity to meet with the members of the Kiwanis Club, one of the forward-looking groups of this busy and active city of Baltimore. Since the great days of American trade when the merchants of Baltimore sent their clipper ships across the seven seas, the people of your city have been well aware of the impact of world events upon our daily lives. They have recognized the hard fact that neither nations nor people, at least under modern conditions, have it in their power to live happily or prosperously if cut off and insulated from the rest of the world. This afternoon I should like to discuss with you one of the vital world problems which looms immediately ahead—the task of bringing relief and rehabilitation to the stricken peoples of Europe and Asia.

I

At the conclusion of the war, ravaged Europe and Asia will be faced with dire need and gripping distress unprecedented in all history. In four years of fighting in Europe and six years of fighting in Asia, the Axis has overrun 35 nations and hundreds of islands in which were living over 500 millions of people. Battle, murder, and criminal violence have blackened most of Europe and much of Asia. Men and women have been killed and carried off into slavery. Homes have been destroyed. Cities have been pillaged; whole nations have been looted and plundered of their resources; the economies of entire peoples have been disrupted and exploited; whole races have been driven into exile and despair. The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse are riding furiously through Europe and Asia today.

¹ Delivered at a Kiwanis Club luncheon, Baltimore, July 8, 1943. Mr. Sayre is Special Assistant to the Secretary of State and Deputy Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State.

If the new world for which we have been fighting is to be made a living reality we must go forward boldly and without fear. We are fighting to make secure for ourselves and for our children a way of life which is very precious to us, one based upon individual freedom and equality of opportunity and equal justice to the weak as to the strong. To maintain this way of life there is only one practicable way. Pious hopes and Fourth of July oratory will not be sufficient.

We must get down to realities. We must learn to realize that the entire world has become so closely knit together by trade, by modern technological development, by economic intermeshing between country and country, that it is quite impossible for half of the world to remain free while the other half is enslaved by ruthless force and oppression. In the light of existing conditions we cannot preserve individual liberty and peace for ourselves by fencing our own country off from the rest of the world.

The only way to make secure our way of life is first to help liberate the nations and peoples now overrun and enslaved by Axis armies and then to help them rebuild their social and economic and industrial life. We must assist in a world offensive against suffering and need as a first step toward restoration of world order and a decent way of life for all peoples. Through the relief and rehabilitation of Europe and Asia lies our only pathway toward peace and security.

The cost will be high, but every day we are manifesting our faith afresh that no price can be too great for human liberty and security. This will be part of the inescapable cost of gaining the objectives for which we are fighting. In comparison with the lavish and unprecedented expenditures of human life and national wealth which the winning of the war compels and which will be futile if we cannot push through to our ultimate objectives, the cost will be extremely modest.

From the viewpoint of our own country's material interests our stake in the success of this work is enormous. Indeed, upon success or failure in the rehabilitation of the stricken peoples of the world depends our own future prosperity or adversity. The United States cannot remain prosperous in a world of bankrupt customers.

Following the war, millions of our men will be returning from the battlefronts looking for peacetime work. The problem of how to prevent mass unemployment—one of the outstanding unsolved problems of our civilization—will begin once more to torment us. To increase American employment at home and keep American factory wheels turning we must find markets for American goods and build up purchasing power abroad. At the same time Europe will be in dire need of foodstuffs and cotton and automobiles, of textiles and agricultural implements and machinery, of the thousand and one things that the United States is prepared to produce in quantity and to sell—if we can only find markets and people with purchasing power to buy them. Do you see how vital it is for us in our own self-interest to get Europe and Asia back on their feet?

We faced the same problem in the years following the first World War. We fancied we were solving it during those fantastic days of the 'twenties by selling vast quantities of American goods abroad—and at the same time lending abroad the money with which to pay for them. In that way we were also able to raise our tariff wall to unprecedented heights. But the loans in large part proved uncollectible, so that in effect we deprived ourselves of American goods and wealth, compromised the ability of the borrowers to obtain funds for constructive purposes, and saddled the world with the burdens and problems of rising trade barriers and uncollectible debts. In the final outcome the policy of the 'twenties cost us substantial portions of our wealth and strengthened the forces which brought on the second World War. Surely Americans could not be satisfied with a repetition of that policy.

Furthermore, American prosperity cannot possibly be maintained in a world constantly upset by the recurrent threat of war. Economic progress cannot be built upon social unrest and political tension. Poverty and oppression in any part of the world, with resulting political instability, are direct menaces to the economic well-being and progress of the United States and of every other industrial country. Twice within a generation has the economy of the United States been disrupted and our standard of living compromised by war, even though originating on another continent. Surely it must be manifest to all that the United States has a tremendous material stake in the building of the kind of peace that will last. One of the foundation stones for such a peace is the relief and rehabilitation of the peoples of Europe and Asia.

II

Concretely, what is the nature of the initial job which we must perform to get Europe back on its feet again? In the ring of countries surrounding Germany which have been invaded and looted by Nazi armies, the population living west of Soviet Russia—excluding Germany itself, the United Kingdom, and the neutrals—is about 250 million people. No one can say when the armies of the United Nations will be able to free those peoples. At least we, in concert with the other United Nations, must be prepared to afford relief to as many as 150 to 160 million people between now and the end of 1944. Among these the need will be pitiful, immediate, and great beyond anything in the history of war.

When United Nations forces march into the ruins of Europe, first things must come first. We cannot expect that disorganized and starving and desperate people will be able to participate in the building of a constructive peace. We must begin by feeding the starving and binding up the wounds of the stricken, by checking the ravages of epidemics and diseases, by helping liberated peoples to replace anarchy by law and organized government.

All this we must do with an immediacy and on a scale never before attempted. It will be a monumental task. But it cannot be shirked. It will be an absolutely necessary prerequisite to the larger and the more difficult task of starting the wheels of industry and commerce turning again in liberated areas.

Fortunately, so far as food relief is concerned, the individual items needed at the outset are very few and very modest. Some soup or stew, some bread, a nourishing spread, and milk for babies and children will meet the first demands and keep body and soul together. Then will follow, until the next full harvest, perhaps a year later, the continuous need for wheat, sugar, and other staples to supplement the locally available vegetables and other foods.

The task of distributing relief at the outset rests with the military. Indeed, as need scarcely be pointed out, the initial work of relief and rehabilitation is an inseparable part of military operations. In total war the military is compelled to concern itself with the care of the civilian population in theaters of war, lest hunger and disease produce rioting and civil disturbance. Military operations may easily be jeopardized or hindered by civilian food riots, civil disturbances, interruption of transport services, or epidemics behind the lines. Our War Department has recognized these inescapable facts and has made quick and systematic relief for civil populations in combat areas an integral part of the military task.

The work of emergency civil relief at the outset, therefore, is undertaken by Army personnel with Army supplies and under Army direction. As the enemy is driven out the military must be prepared to operate mobile soup kitchens to keep homeless and penniless people alive, and to organize public-health services to prevent the spread of epidemics and to insure an adequate water supply. Shelter and clothing are secondary needs which must be supplied so far as transport and other arrangements allow.

As the active front moves forward and order begins to emerge from chaos the nature of the relief problem changes. The civilian popula-

tion repair and rebuild their homes as rapidly as possible and return to live in them. Soup kitchens are replaced by rationed supplies issued in various centers to the needy to be taken home and there consumed by the reassembled families. Many of the population will be able to procure and prepare their own food. But there will still for a time be large numbers of needy men, women, and children to whom standard rations must be supplied to keep them alive until the wheels of normal food production can be set in motion.

During this period the articles of diet will be somewhat more varied than during the initial emergency period. Nevertheless because of shortage of world supplies, of ships, and of transport facilities, the standard of relief set will have to be quite modest. There will probably not be enough food left at the end of the war to give everyone the ration that he or she should have. If we are to judge of practical possibilities by the amount available, it seems doubtful whether at the beginning it will be possible to import more food than sufficient to afford a general average of 2,000 calories a day. This is less than two thirds of an average American, Norwegian, or Italian pre-war diet. But at least it is better than the diet to which the Germans have condemned most of the people now under German domination, and, if wisely planned, will maintain the people of Europe during the early stages of rehabilitation.

After the initial period, the responsibility for administering civilian relief will naturally pass from the military to civilian authorities. To meet such responsibilities so far as they devolve upon the United States the President authorized the Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations "to plan, coordinate, and arrange for the administration of this Government's activities for the relief of victims of war in areas liberated from Axis control through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, and other basic necessities, housing facilities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in areas receiving relief the production and transportation of these articles and

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the furnishing of these services." Even though the area may still be under military occupation and all activities subject to the control of the theater commander, during this period the administration of relief will be principally by civilian personnel and with civilian supplies gathered for that purpose by the civilian relief organization.

It will not do to think of relief work during this period merely in terms of charity. In some of the areas, stripped of food supplies by systematic German pillage, the people may be desperately in need of food even though well able to pay for it. In other areas the people may lack both food and money although their governments in exile may be possessed of ample funds. In still other countries both people and their governments may lack food and money. In all these areas the fundamental task will be to get relief goods to people in dire need so as to save life and prevent riots and civil strife. The essential nature of the task will be the same, whether the relief goods are distributed through the channels of commerce or those of charity. The method of distribution must be determined by existing conditions. If some countries are genuinely unable to pay for the relief they need, we do not propose to withhold relief nor, on the other hand, to saddle them with the kind of debts which we know can never be collected. I do not mean to imply that there is anything wrong per se in extending loans for relief goods in instances where countries have sufficient potential assets to retire them in due course without permanent impairment of their economic structures. What we must guard against is the financing of relief by loans which can never be paid and which militate against the very rehabilitation which we seek to achieve.

Some have suggested that the administration of relief be utilized after the war to gain political objectives, and many will be anxious to use relief agencies for their own selfish purposes. The liberated areas will doubtless become hotbeds of bitterly striving and opposing factions, many of them bent on selfish power. Political intrigues will fill the air. From all

such factional strife America must resolutely hold aloof. Our only objective is to bring help to human beings in distress and to assist them, once they are able, to set up the governments of their choice, so long as these do not rest upon the tyranny of force. The underlying cornerstone of the undertaking of relief must be distribution solely on the basis of human need, without discrimination on account of race, color, creed, or political belief.

It is obvious that the furnishing of relief cannot be continued indefinitely. In fact, one of our primary purposes will be to eliminate the need for relief at the earliest possible moment. Our objective is to help those who have been prostrated by Axis tyranny and oppression to get on their own feet—to help people to help themselves. Until the first crop can be planted and tended and reaped, help from the outside may be necessary on an extended scale; after the first harvest the problem of relief will be less acute. From the very outset, therefore, if we are to avoid the necessity of administering relief indefinitely, we must plan and provide the means for helping people to get their crops planted and tended and their factory wheels turning again. This means providing seeds and fertilizers and where necessary a limited amount of agricultural tools. It may also mean providing a modest quantity of industrial machinery in some cases where factories can be put into the speedy production of relief supplies. Rehabilitation is thus a necessary and essential part of relief. Seeds for an ensuing year's crop may save more lives than an equal quantity of food.

It is clear that if relief supplies are to be on hand when the need presents itself they must be planned and procured considerably in advance. In view of the present short supply of most foodstuffs they cannot be had by a simple purchase and sale over the counter. In many cases the needed foodstuffs today are not in existence.

To feed Iowa wheat or New Jersey soup to a starving child in Greece or Norway or Poland or France requires many months of prepara-

tion. The food must first be allocated, by the appropriate American control agencies, then it must be procured for relief purposes, next it must be warehoused and means must be found for shipping it overseas. All these steps entail baffling problems involving considerable time and delay.

The problem of clothing, medical supplies, and personnel present still other problems.

Difficult as these are they can and are being met with characteristic American vigor and ingenuity.

The preliminary part of the work must be that of formulating carefully thought out plans and specifications for each separate country as well as for the entire over-all needs of Axis-dominated countries. Next, allocations must be sought from the various control agencies for at least part of the relief supplies required. At the same time purchases must be made where possible and supplies be gathered for relief purposes. The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations is at present engaged in every one of these activities, and progress is being made.

III

In a task as gigantic and world-wide as meeting the relief needs of the liberated areas in the coming months it is manifest that neither the United States nor any one of its allies could possibly do the job unassisted. The amount of food and other relief supplies necessary to meet urgent demands will be beyond the productive resources of any single nation. Furthermore, the furnishing of nation-wide relief is too delicate a task, too fraught with explosive issues, too provocative of resentments, to be undertaken wisely by any nation acting alone. The relief and rehabilitation of the continents of Europe and Asia involve the building of foundations which will have much to do with the shaping of the future peace and economic activity of the peoples of those areas. In a task as vast as this, all the peace-loving nations should participate, and all those should have a part who are concerned in making the future economic world one of fair-dealing and non-

discrimination and freedom from autocratic regimentation.

Our own country has therefore taken the lead in placing before the governments of the United Nations and of the other nations associated with them in this war a plan for the creation of a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Under the draft agreement, which has been proposed and which has already been agreed upon in principle by Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China, and the United States, an international administration is to be set up, headed by a director general and a council of representatives of all the member nations.¹ This administration is to plan, coordinate, and administer measures for the relief of victims of war through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, and other basic necessities, housing facilities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in areas receiving relief the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief. This will involve international cooperation and joint activity in the planning of relief activities, the purchasing of supplies, the achieving of an equitable allocation of available supplies among competing countries, the use of ships and other methods of transportation, and the distribution of relief in the various localities.

I need scarcely add that in this world-wide undertaking all member states will be asked to contribute relief supplies, services, and money according to their ability. The beneficiary countries as well as all others will be expected to pull their weight in the boat to the utmost of their capacity and to transfer to other distressed countries such surplus commodities as they can produce.

For months we have been talking about post-war planning and international collaboration. We have been discussing how to build sound foundations for a stable peace. Now we are facing the realities. Here is the acid test of whether we can or whether we cannot forget our selfish differences and work together whole-

¹ BULLETIN of June 12, 1943, p. 523.

heartedly for common objectives which must be achieved if we are to go forward and attain humanity's place in the sun.

True, it is only part of the task which awaits us. Other more difficult parts of the work remain—the achievement of some form of international organization for the keeping of the peace, the effective limitation and control of armament production, the inauguration of practicable means for the peaceful settlement of international disputes, the reduction of trade barriers throughout the world, the elimination of unfair trade practices and discriminations, the development of international responsibility with respect to certain backward areas. What we must remember is that these tasks cannot all be accomplished at once. Months and years of devoted study and consecrated effort will be necessary for the building of the international peace structure. Here, in this comparatively less difficult part of the task, we begin.

All forward-looking nations are in agreement in desiring to find practicable ways for bringing relief to stricken Europe and Asia at the end of the war. For agricultural nations eager to sell their surpluses it is manifestly to their interest to do so. For predominantly industrial nations eager to avoid mass unemployment following the sudden curtailment of wartime production it is manifestly to their interest to do so.

If humanity is to go forward it is of crucial importance that we together work out successful methods for administering relief to stricken peoples at the end of the war. It is of even more crucial importance that in this vital test of international cooperation we learn how to plan and work together for the achievement of common goals of peace-loving nations.

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON CHINA

[Released to the press July 7]

The President of the United States has sent the following telegram to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China:

JULY 6, 1943.

Six years ago today, July 7, 1937, the Japanese launched at Lukouchiao a new and brutal attack on China. Under your outstanding leadership the Chinese armies and people immediately rose to the defense of their country, and for six years they have used every weapon in their power to strike back ceaselessly at the wanton aggressor.

The valor and sacrifices of the Chinese people in the cause of freedom have inspired the people of the United States. We know, as you do, how much must be done before the enemy is crushed and peace and justice are established throughout the world. Our people are joined in a common cause. Our arms are mounting, our strength is rising, our determination stands firm, and our triumph is inevitable.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

DEATH OF GENERAL SIKORSKI OF POLAND

[Released to the press July 5]

The Secretary of State made the following statement on the death of General Sikorski:

"I am inexpressibly shocked at the sad news of the death of General Sikorski, the Prime Minister of Poland and Commander in Chief of the Polish armed forces, in an airplane accident. The death of General Sikorski, who symbolized so vividly the indomitable spirit of the Polish people, is a very real loss not only to the Polish Government and people but to the United Nations and the cause for which we are fighting. The American people share the sense of loss of the Polish people at the tragic death of General Sikorski, his daughter, and his distinguished compatriots who perished with him."

[Released to the press July 5]

The President of the United States has sent the following message to the President of the Republic of Poland, His Excellency Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz:

JULY 5, 1943.

I am deeply grieved to learn of the untimely death of General Sikorski, his daughter and the Polish officials who perished with him. On behalf of the American people and myself, I extend to you and to the Polish people our heartfelt sympathy.

During his several visits to Washington, I had the opportunity of personally becoming well acquainted with General Sikorski. Through my associations with him I learned to admire his integrity, his patriotism and those great qualities of leadership which so fully justified the confidence which you and the Polish people placed in him. His high sense of statesmanship and devotion to the cause of liberty and democracy made him one of the outstanding leaders of our times. His passing represents a severe loss to all freedom-loving people.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

[Released to the press July 5]

The following message has been sent by the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland, His Excellency Count Edward Raczyński:

JULY 5, 1943.

It was with profound grief that I learned of the death of General Sikorski, his daughter and the distinguished Polish officials who were with him. I take this opportunity to extend to you my deepest sympathy in this great loss to Poland. All who knew General Sikorski were impressed by his sincerity of purpose, high-minded devotion to duty and outstanding statesmanship.

CORDELL HULL

[Released to the press July 10]

President Roosevelt has sent the following telegram to the President of Poland, His Excellency Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz:

JULY 9, 1943.

Thank you for your cordial message on the occasion of American Independence Day. I fully share your views that our increasing vic-

tories are bringing closer the hour of deliverance for the nations of Europe struggling against the brutal invader.

I have also received from Gibraltar an Independence Day message from General Sikorski sent just before the tragic accident which deprived Poland and the world of the services of this outstanding statesman and soldier. We all realize how deeply his passing is felt by the Polish people, in particular by those in Poland who have been so relentlessly and courageously resisting the efforts of the Nazi enemy to stamp out their spirit of liberty and independence. Fully cognizant of what the loss of General Sikorski means to the brave and dauntless peoples of Poland, I am confident that they will carry on with redoubled efforts their fight against Nazi tyranny, secure in the thought that the high principles of integrity, justice and statesmanship laid down by General Sikorski, will be carried on by other leaders.

The Polish people may be certain that their sufferings and unceasing contributions to our common cause will not be forgotten when their hour of liberation strikes.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

Cultural Relations

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press July 6]

Señor Enrique Serpa, Cuban newspaperman and author, has arrived in Washington as a guest of the Department of State for a tour of this country.

Señor Serpa, a feature writer for the Habana daily, *El País*, has four times been awarded the prize for journalism established by the Ministry of Education of Cuba. He received also this year the Varela Zequeira Award given by the Lions Club of Habana for the best news-story of 1942.

[Released to the press July 9]

Dr. Sergio Bagú, Argentine educator and author, arrived in Washington July 8 at the invitation of the Department of State. While in this country Dr. Bagú will visit universities and other cultural centers in all parts of the country. His fundamental purpose is to acquaint himself with the plans being advanced by different groups for economic and social reconstruction after the war.

[Released to the press July 9]

Dr. Ernesto Cáceres, of Lima, Chief of the Department of Mail Services of Peru—a post corresponding to that of Assistant Postmaster General—has arrived in this country at the invitation of the Department of State to study United States postal organization. He will spend the greater part of his three months' visit in Washington and New York, and will devote special attention to mail transportation.

The Foreign Service

CONFIRMATIONS

On July 7, 1943, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Ray Atherton to be American Minister to Canada, and also to serve concurrently as Minister to Denmark and as Minister near the Government of Luxembourg now established in Canada; William C. Burdett, to be American Minister to New Zealand; and Loy W. Henderson, to be American Minister to Iraq.

DEATH OF STUART ALLEN

[Released to the press July 6]

The Secretary of State has sent the following telegram to Mrs. Stuart Allen whose husband was a Foreign Service officer assigned as Consul at Vancouver, Canada, at the time of his death at that post on July 5, 1943:

"Please accept the expression of my deepest sympathy in the loss of your husband, Stuart Allen, who gave fourteen years of loyal service to his country and who will be greatly missed by his many and devoted friends throughout the Department and the Foreign Service."

Treaty Information

ECONOMICS

Agreements Relating to Plantation Rubber Investigations

Honduras

By a despatch dated June 30, 1943 the American Ambassador at Tegucigalpa sent to the Department of State a certified copy of a note dated June 18, 1943 addressed by the Ambassador to the Honduran Minister of Foreign Affairs and the original of a note dated June 28, 1943 addressed by the Honduran Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador, effecting an agreement between the United States and Honduras for the extension after June 30, 1943, and until six months from the date of a notice of termination given by either Government, of a cooperative agreement for plantation rubber investigations in Honduras which was signed on February 28, 1941, in the English and Spanish languages, by the Ministro de Fomento, Agricultura, y Trabajo of the Republic of Honduras and the Acting Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

Nicaragua

By a despatch dated June 29, 1943 the American Ambassador at Managua sent to the Department of State a certified copy of a note dated June 23, 1943 addressed by the Ambassador to the Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs and the original of a note dated June 26, 1943 addressed by the Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador, effecting an

agreement between the United States and Nicaragua for the extension after June 30, 1943, and until six months from the date of a notice of termination given by either Government, of an agreement for extension and continuation of plantation rubber investigations in Nicaragua which was signed on January 11, 1941, in the English and Spanish languages, by the Minister of Agriculture and Labor of the Republic of Nicaragua and the Acting Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Reciprocal Trade: Agreement Between the United States of America and Mexico—Signed at Washington December 23, 1942; effective January 30, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 311. Publication 1941. 81 pp. 15¢.

Cooperative Rubber Investigations in Costa Rica: Supplementary Agreement Between the United States of America and Costa Rica—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at San José April 3, 1943; effective April 3, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 318. Publication 1949. 5 pp. 5¢.

Detail of Military Officer To Serve as Director of the Military School and of the Military Academy of El Salvador: Agreement Between the United States of America and El Salvador Extending the Agreement of March 27, 1941—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at San Salvador March 25, 1943; effective March 27, 1943. Executive Agreement Series 316. Publication 1950. 4 pp. 5¢.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

War Developments in the West Indies [articles]. (Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.) May 1943. 39 pp., illus., processed (from various issues of Foreign Commerce Weekly). Free from Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Labor Conditions in Latin America. (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.) 1943. Serial no. R. 1523. Latin American Series 14. ii, 10 pp. Free from Department of Labor.

Manpower Control in Germany. (Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.) 1943. Serial no. R. 1508. 12 pp. Free from Department of Labor.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program, June 1934–April 1943. (Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress.) April 1943. Public Affairs Bulletin 19. iii, 107 pp., processed. Printed for official use and not available for distribution.

International Law Documents, 1941. (Naval War College.) 1943. vi, 167 pp. 60¢ from G. P. O.

Are Wars Inevitable? [with list of references]. (Smithsonian Institution.) May 11, 1943. War Background Studies 12; Publication 3730. iii, 36 pp. Free from Smithsonian Institution.

Trade Agreement Between the United States and Mexico: Digests of Trade Data With Respect to Products on Which Concessions Were Granted by the United States. (Tariff Commission.) 1943. lxvi, 355 pp., processed. Free from Tariff Commission.

Abridged Instructions for Preparation of Reports on Form TFR-500, Relating to Property in Foreign Countries by Individuals Whose Property in All Foreign Countries Had Total Value Less Than \$50,000. (Foreign Funds Control, Treasury Department.) June 1943. 9 pp. Free from Treasury Department.

Legislation

Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944: An Act Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes. Approved July 1, 1943. [H.R. 2307.] Public Law 105, 78th Cong. 34 pp.

Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill, 1943. Conference Report. H. Rept. 661, 78th Cong., on H. R. 2714. 4 pp.

National War Agencies Appropriation Bill for 1944 (H.R. 2968) :

Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, 78th Cong., 1st sess. [Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, pp. 44–53, 122; excerpt from statement by the former American Ambassador to Japan in connection with consideration of the War Relocation Authority, pp. 392–393.] 414 pp.

S. Rept. 367, 78th Cong. 4 pp.

Conference Report. H. Repts. 674 and 696, 78th Cong. 1 p.

Second Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1943: Hearings Before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, 78th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 3030, An Act Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, etc. [Inter-American Highway, Costa Rica, pp. 66-74.] 156 pp.

Repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Acts: Hearings Before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives, 78th Cong., 1st sess., on H.R. 1882 and H.R. 2309, bills to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Acts, to put the Chinese on

a quota basis, and to permit their naturalization. May 19, 20, 26, 27, and June 2 and 3, 1943. 283 pp. Certain Officers and Employees of the Foreign Service of the United States: Message from the President of the United States transmitting report from the Secretary of State to the end that legislation may be enacted appropriating the sum of \$141,037.61 for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who have sustained losses by reason of war conditions which have been prevailing in all parts of the world during the past 5 years. H. Doc. 250, 78th Cong., 1st sess. 30 pp.

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